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The effect of this upon values, upon the business of a country, and especially upon labor, is now too well understood to require enlargement. All admit that the currency is the life of a country, and that it is only necessary to appeal to the recollection of any one who has reached middle age, to show the inevitable and disastrous results of a sudden contraction of the currency. And this must ever be the case, as long as our banking system is permitted to trade upon an unbridled and fluctuating capital. The fact is, our banks are, by means of their circulation and deposits, the largest borrowers in the community, and can hardly be expected to discharge the functions and duties of lenders, when they are most needed. They have all the selfish instincts of the money lender, aggravated by the timidity which most characterize the person trading on borrowed capital.
In a time of panic, when the activity of the business, they can borrow largely of the note-holder and the depositor, they, of course, are anxious to lend, and realize interest upon a capital that is not their own. But at the first note of alarm, and when their outstanding liabilities require prompt and sudden liquidation, in obedience to the laws of trade, then they not only cease to supply to enterprise the capital and credit upon which it had depended, but under pressure of the rule of self-preservation, they become the unwilling instruments of its prostration and ruin.

However intelligent, honest and cautious may have been their management, they can only, at such periods, save themselves from themselves by the sacrifice of their customers.
In a country like this, where business transactions are generally upon such long terms of credit, the evils of these fluctuations have been fearfully aggravated.

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That the said Rogers, Sadler and Lovejoy, do will and require you to attach the bodies of the said Gamaliel Rogers, Benjamin Lovejoy, and Hannah Sadler, if they be found in your precinct, and then carry them before one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace, to be committed to prison, in order to their being secured, to make answer to said presentments at the adjournment of court of general sessions to be held at Boston in and for said county of Suffolk, on Monday, the 29th day of January, at nine of the clock in the forenoon of sd. day.
You are also alike requested to summon the persons named as witnesses to the respective presentments to appear at the same time, to give evidence in relation to the charges against them, and make return of your doings therein, unto the said court.
Dated at Boston, the seventh day of January, in the seventh year of his majesty's reign, Annoque Domini, 1859.
By order of court attorney,
BYFIELD LYDE, Clerk.
Suffolk, ss.—Boston, January 28, 1859.—I have attached the bodies of the within-named persons, and have them.

Foreign Merchants in New York.
The correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from New York, says:
"The heavy business of this city is rapidly passing out of the hands of Americans into the hands of foreigners, and the heaviest importers are now of this stamp, and the reason is that these men have credit abroad, and Americans have none. The style of living adopted in New York the past few years, has nearly ruined the American credit abroad. A foreigner comes here, he can live on \$10,000 a year, and when times go well with him he can live on \$5,000. But an American, as an American gets along at all, must have his house and lot on Fifth Avenue, at a cost of from \$100,000 to \$200,000; his style of living must match and the end is soon told. And by a foolish and vain, and insane ostentatious display of wealth, he is fast driving away the great gift placed in his hands."

Slavery Property Protected in New Mexico.
We are proud to announce that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to protect the property of slaves in New Mexico yesterday passed, with but one dissenting voice, a very stringent bill, "providing for the protection of property in slaves in this territory," which was sent to the Senate where it will pass by a like vote. The bill is signed by the statesmen and politicians of the Union North and South stick a pin there—*Santa Fe Gazette*, January 29.

Mr. Jefferson and the Franchise Privilege.
Mr. Jefferson never franked letters for any members of his family, and correspondents frequently enclosed in those directed to him letters for some of his family, but Mr. Jefferson invariably gave notice of the fact to the Postmaster of this place, and had the postage of all such letters charged to him.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian*.

Pay for the Provender by Prayer.
We have no intention of making fun of serious matters in telling the following story—merely relate a fact:
There is a tale at Oberlin College's theological hall shared at any house where prayer is not regularly made each day. A certain man fitted up a boarding house and filled it with boarders, but forgot, until the eleventh hour, the prayer for the boarders. He was a praying man himself, he looked around for one who was a praying man, and found one—a meek young man from Trumbull county, who agreed to pay for his board in praying. For a while all went smoothly, but the boarders began to grumble and to leave, and the other morning the praying boarder actually "struck!" Something like the following dialogue occurred at the table:
Landlord—Will you pray, Mr. Mild?
Mild—No, Sir.
Landlord—Why not, Mr. Mild?
Mild—It don't pay, Sir. I can't pray on such virtuous as these. And unless you bind yourself in writing to set a better table than you have for the last three weeks, I'll never pray for you any more!
And that is the way the matter stood at latest sessions of the *Celestial Plaindealer*.

Henry Clay's Gentlemen whose names became familiar during the "border war" in Kansas, was married in Portsmouth, Va., on the 16th inst., to Miss Susan Thomas—Rev. Henry A. Ward obituary.

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

LEGISLATIVE.

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Foreign Merchants in New York.
The correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from New York, says:
"The heavy business of this city is rapidly passing out of the hands of Americans into the hands of foreigners, and the heaviest importers are now of this stamp, and the reason is that these men have credit abroad, and Americans have none. The style of living adopted in New York the past few years, has nearly ruined the American credit abroad. A foreigner comes here, he can live on \$10,000 a year, and when times go well with him he can live on \$5,000. But an American, as an American gets along at all, must have his house and lot on Fifth Avenue, at a cost of from \$100,000 to \$200,000; his style of living must match and the end is soon told. And by a foolish and vain, and insane ostentatious display of wealth, he is fast driving away the great gift placed in his hands."

Slavery Property Protected in New Mexico.
We are proud to announce that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to protect the property of slaves in New Mexico yesterday passed, with but one dissenting voice, a very stringent bill, "providing for the protection of property in slaves in this territory," which was sent to the Senate where it will pass by a like vote. The bill is signed by the statesmen and politicians of the Union North and South stick a pin there—*Santa Fe Gazette*, January 29.

Mr. Jefferson and the Franchise Privilege.
Mr. Jefferson never franked letters for any members of his family, and correspondents frequently enclosed in those directed to him letters for some of his family, but Mr. Jefferson invariably gave notice of the fact to the Postmaster of this place, and had the postage of all such letters charged to him.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian*.

Pay for the Provender by Prayer.
We have no intention of making fun of serious matters in telling the following story—merely relate a fact:
There is a tale at Oberlin College's theological hall shared at any house where prayer is not regularly made each day. A certain man fitted up a boarding house and filled it with boarders, but forgot, until the eleventh hour, the prayer for the boarders. He was a praying man himself, he looked around for one who was a praying man, and found one—a meek young man from Trumbull county, who agreed to pay for his board in praying. For a while all went smoothly, but the boarders began to grumble and to leave, and the other morning the praying boarder actually "struck!" Something like the following dialogue occurred at the table:
Landlord—Will you pray, Mr. Mild?
Mild—No, Sir.
Landlord—Why not, Mr. Mild?
Mild—It don't pay, Sir. I can't pray on such virtuous as these. And unless you bind yourself in writing to set a better table than you have for the last three weeks, I'll never pray for you any more!
And that is the way the matter stood at latest sessions of the *Celestial Plaindealer*.

Henry Clay's Gentlemen whose names became familiar during the "border war" in Kansas, was married in Portsmouth, Va., on the 16th inst., to Miss Susan Thomas—Rev. Henry A. Ward obituary.

DAILY SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1859.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for building a new State Prison in the northern part of the State. The proposition to enlarge the Insane Hospital, and appropriating \$30,000 for that purpose, also passed the Senate. It was stated that Mr. Devore, the Representative from Boone, offered to loan the State the amount at 6 per cent interest, if the bill became a law. The Temperance bill proposed by Senator Fisk in the early part of the session, also passed the Senate, 32 yeas to 11 nays. In both branches a large number of bills were put upon their final reading, and a large amount of business was done.

The bill increasing the salaries of the State officers and Judges passed by the House has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. If this should fail it would be impossible for those officers to discharge their duties upon the salaries fixed under the present laws. For instance, the salary of the Auditor of State is \$1,000. He has employed two clerks, both of whom are necessary to conduct the business of the office properly, whom he pays \$1,000 each. Without an increase of compensation, therefore, the business of the office, under the restrictions which the new treasury law and the embezzlement bill place it, would necessarily have to be neglected or only partially performed. And the same facts will apply to the other State officers. As this is decided to be the last day upon which bills can be passed, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to provide a sufficient compensation to enable the administrative officers of the State to carry on the government. This obligation should not be made dependent upon accomplishing or carrying through any other measures.

This and That.
The Black Republican, says the *Detroit Free Press*, opposed the admission of Oregon, because, as they alleged, injustice was thereby done to Kansas; they were unwilling that one free State should be admitted unless the other was. The Democrats had opposed the admission of Kansas under their favorite Tappan instrument, and now had come the day of retaliation. But how would two wrongs make a right? If it be granted that injustice was done Kansas, how could that be remedied by repeating it toward Oregon? If it be admitted—and we are very far from admitting it—that wrong was done to Kansas, as the Black Republicans claimed, have they not completely squandered their own guns by doing the same wrong—say, even a greater wrong—to Oregon? Since the Democrats did wrong in one case, as they say, why will they persist in following suit and repeat the same wrong of which they so loudly complained? The fact is, the whole Black Republican party has most completely stupefied itself; by opposing the admission of Oregon, it was itself swallowed all the foul words which were uttered against the Democracy for opposing the Tappan cause. Never was the action of any party shown to be actuated more by a mere spirit of opposition, spleen, and reckless antagonism, than this same action of the Black Republicans on the Oregon question.

The Banking System.
The Pennsylvania, in discussing the banking systems of Pennsylvania, applies the following remarks to those in operation in that State, and which will apply with equal force to those in operation in this State:
The reduced defect of our banking systems—special and free banks—has been their ability to effect vast and rapid additions to the currency, at their pleasure; and, upon the slightest appearance of danger, to make equally rapid contractions of it.
The effect of this upon values, upon the business of a country, and especially upon labor, is now too well understood to require enlargement. All admit that the currency is the life of a country, and that it is only necessary to appeal to the recollection of any one who has reached middle age, to show the inevitable and disastrous results of a sudden contraction of the currency. And this must ever be the case, as long as our banking system is permitted to trade upon an unbridled and fluctuating capital. The fact is, our banks are, by means of their circulation and deposits, the largest borrowers in the community, and can hardly be expected to discharge the functions and duties of lenders, when they are most needed. They have all the selfish instincts of the money lender, aggravated by the timidity which most characterize the person trading on borrowed capital.
In a time of panic, when the activity of the business, they can borrow largely of the note-holder and the depositor, they, of course, are anxious to lend, and realize interest upon a capital that is not their own. But at the first note of alarm, and when their outstanding liabilities require prompt and sudden liquidation, in obedience to the laws of trade, then they not only cease to supply to enterprise the capital and credit upon which it had depended, but under pressure of the rule of self-preservation, they become the unwilling instruments of its prostration and ruin.

However intelligent, honest and cautious may have been their management, they can only, at such periods, save themselves from themselves by the sacrifice of their customers.
In a country like this, where business transactions are generally upon such long terms of credit, the evils of these fluctuations have been fearfully aggravated.

Abuses of the Franchise Privilege.
Mr. Iverson, in the course of his remarks in the U. S. Senate, upon the adoption of the franchise privilege, read a curious document, showing how many of his speeches each Senator had folded and mailed from the Senator's folding room at the expense of the public. They were folded, mailed and franked, but not printed, at the public charge.

The reporter could not obtain access to the document; hence, there may be a few inaccuracies in the figures, but the following statement is in the main correct:
Mr. Allen sent 300; Mr. Bates, none; Mr. Bell, 7,000; Mr. Benjamin, 11,000; Mr. Bigler, 54,000; Mr. Bright, 15,000; Mr. Briggs, 18,000; Mr. Brown, 13,000; Mr. Cameron, 10,000; Mr. Cass, 21,000; Mr. Chase, none; Mr. Clark, 51,500; Mr. Clay, 15,500; Mr. Cleggman, 21,500; Mr. Collamer, 3,000; Mr. Crittenden, 10,000; Mr. Davis, 6,000; Mr. DeLoe, 4,000; Mr. Douglas, 345,000; Mr. Drake, 5,500; Mr. Fessenden, 15,500; Mr. Fitch, 11,000; Mr. Fitzpatrick, 1,500; Mr. Foot, 2,000; Mr. Foster, 7,000; Mr. Green, 13,000; Mr. Gwin, 19,500; Mr. Hale, 14,000; Mr. Hamilton, 10,000; Mr. Harlan, 10,000; Mr. Houston, 5,000; Mr. Hunt, 2,000; Mr. Iverson, 3,000; Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, 8,000; Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, 11,000

